## **Assessing Memory Problems**

Assessing memory problems begins with understanding what problems a person has with forgetting, changes in mood or behavior. Many causes of memory loss can be reversed. Even the progression of Alzheimer's Disease can be slowed down. In fact, a doctor cannot make a diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease until other diseases or conditions have been shown not to be causing memory problems.

### Before Going to the Doctor's Office

It will save time at the doctor's office if someone who has known the patient for a while can provide the information about the patient's symptoms. See the chart on the next page.

#### The Day of the Appointment for a Medical Assessment:

Bring the chart about the patient's memory problems. Also bring eye glasses, hearing aids, devices that help the person walk, a list of medications the person is taking, and other personal items that might help diagnose the patient's problems. Bring insurance information. If information about the patient's medical history is available (results of a recent physical exam; information about past surgeries, etc.), bring them to the appointment.

The doctor will test the patient's ability to remember, understand, talk and do simple calculations. The patient may be asked to spell a word backwards, write a sentence or copy a design. The doctor will ask about the patient's eating patterns. He will check the blood pressure and pulse. He will look for other diseases (such as heart or respiratory diseases) that may be causing the memory problems.

Sometimes a neurologist will examine the patient; if not, the regular doctor will look for problems of the brain and nervous system. The doctor will test coordination, muscles, eye movement, speech, and sensation. The doctor will test reflexes by tapping the knee, check the patient's ability to sense feeling on their hands and feet, and listen for slurred speech.

#### Follow-up Tests

The doctor may order blood tests. The tests may show problems that can be treated, such as anemia, infection, diabetes, thyroid, kidney and liver diseases.

The doctor may order a test that looks at brain wave activity or images of the brain.

Sometimes, a psychiatrist meets with the person to see if the person is depressed.

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Patient's Name	

# Please check any of the symptoms that the patient has had or has now:

		Since when?	Has	Has this problem gotten:			
Problems with:  ☐ Losing or misplacing things			_ <i>□ better</i>	□worse	□no change		
	Thinking of words			□worse	□no change		
	Following conversations		_ \[ \beta \text{better}	□ worse	□no change		
	Being confused or disoriented		_ <i>□ better</i>	□ worse	□no change		
	Getting lost in a familiar area		_ <i>□ better</i>	□ worse	□no change		
	Doing simple tasks			□ worse	□no change		
	Paying attention		_ \[ \beta \]	□ worse	□no change		
	Making decisions			□worse	□no change		
Fo	rgets: Recent events		_ \[ \beta \]	□worse	□no change		
	Names	-	_ \[ \beta \] better	□worse	□no change		
	Information from long ago		_ <i>□ better</i>	□ worse	□no change		
Cł □	nanges in: Personality		_	□worse	□no change		
	Mood		_ \[ \betiler \]	□ worse	□ no change		
	Appetite	☐ no change	☐ eats less	$\Box$ overeats			
	Sleep	☐ no change	$\Box$ sleeps too much	☐ difficulty going to sleep			
		□ wakes up to	oo early $\square$ v	rly ☐ wakes up many times			
		☐ sleeps duri	ing the day, is awake a	he day, is awake at night			
Ot	her problems?				· · · · · ·		